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FIRST EDITION.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD.

Gorge in the Susquehanna.

Canal Flooded at Columbia, Pa.—Railroad Tracks Overflowed—Rapid Rise at Port Deposit, Md.—The Town Partly Submerged.

COLUMBIA, PA., February 9.—At nine this evening the back water occasioned by an ice gorge at Chickies is filling the Pennsylvania canal and flooding its banks. About eight inches of water now covers the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of the tunnel just west of this place. The canal basin is filling up and coal stored on the banks is being washed away. Families are leaving the shores and a disastrous flood is expected. Railroad travel via Columbia may be intercepted unless the ice breaks away and allows the water to subside. The Columbia Railroad and travel bridge is in imminent danger. If the ice holds at Columbia it cannot be loose below, hence there is probably no change at Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., February 9.—This afternoon the water began to rise and pour into the town at Rock Run, and the streets were soon flooded, as was also the town above. The scene of parties moving household effects from the threatened point was repeated, and with much more excitement than heretofore. The water at four o'clock was higher than at any time since the freshet began, and the alarm of the inhabitants increased momentarily as the waters gathered around them. The Presbyterian church was surrounded, and the Methodist church Sunday school compelled to suspend service, the people with great difficulty reaching their homes. The minister was unable to reach his residence except by boat, and persons caught in the lower part of the town had to come up by boat or take the hill path. The Friendship Hotel, near the centre of the town, is completely surrounded by water. As yet no movement of the ice is noted or reported from above. At six o'clock the water was still rising, and the excitement increases momentarily. The various avenues from the river front to the main street, and all the cellars and first stories of houses along the river bank, are flooded. At seven o'clock the water gives evidence of slowly subsiding.

At midnight there is no material change in the situation. The water continues to slowly recede.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1873.

BRUTAL FATHER.

In Brooklyn, this afternoon, Michael Fox was arrested on a charge of kicking to death his son, eight years old, because the boy refused to go for liquor without money.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

The report that Judge Boardman had denied the motion for a stay of proceedings and new trial in the Stokes case proves erroneous. The Judge is at Ithaca and will not decide the motion until next week. The argument before Judge Havis to-day for a stay of proceedings was according to the request of Judge Boardman himself.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The syndicate bankers have made a report, in which they state they are not at liberty to give the amount of the subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan of the United States. The *Herald* says: "From all the information accessible outside the syndicate, who still withhold the figures, it seems that the subscription to the new loan amounted to about $200,000,000, or two-thirds the amount offered for disposal. The syndicate will probably be able to market the bonds of the heaviest purchasers the interval to December, when the contract with them will expire."

The *Times* says: "The subscriptions abroad and at home have been received only through six wealthy members of the syndicate, Messrs. Rothschild, Barings, Morgan, Cooke, Morton and Drexel, who, having ten months longer time to place the remainder of their loan, may assume for granted, from their position and pride in the affair, will make the success of the negotiation certain and complete, according to their contract with the Treasury.

THE GREELEY WILL CASE.

It is expected the Surrogate of Westchester county will give a decision to-morrow morning in regard to the two wills last made by Greeley.

BEECHER'S LECTURE TOUR.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher goes West next week, for the first time in twelve years. He lectures as follows: Harrisburg, Pa., February 17th; Pittsburgh, 18th; Cleveland, 19th; Cincinnati, 20th and 22d; Louisville, 24th; Indianapolis, 26th; St. Louis, 25th and 26th; Peoria, Ills., 27th; Chicago, 28th and March 3d; Milwaukee, March 1st; Toledo, O., 4th; Ann Arbor, Mich., 5th; Detroit 6th; Toronto, 7th.

PURCHASE OF THE CUBA CABLE.

At a full meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held to-day, the action of the sub-committee, consisting of the President and Hon. Horace F. Clark, in purchasing the control of the Cuba Cable Company, and the sale of fifteen thousand shares of Western Union stock to provide the funds therefor, as directed by President Orton from Chicago last week, was approved and ratified. The vote approving the purchase of the Cuba Company was unanimous, and that on the sale of Western Union stock had but one negative. The action of Mr. Orton, which was thus officially confirmed, was taken by him entirely upon his own responsibility. The purchase of the Cuba Company had been agreed to by Mr. Orton, and if the opportunity of consummating arrangements had not been availed of thus promptly the whole negotiation would have fallen through.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBANS.

A mass meeting of Cubans was addressed to-night by General Melchor Agnero in regard to the recent expedition in aid of Cuban independence commanded by him. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and $5,000 was subscribed on the spot.

The Modoc Difficulties.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—A messenger arrived at Yreka to-day from the front. Gillem had assumed command of the troops there, and will establish a line of couriers between headquarters and Yreka. On Sunday Colstone sent out for supplies and ammunition and coffee for the troops, and will remain on the defensive till the results of the labors of the peace commission are made known, and in that time will consume all the surplus provisions of that section of the country.

Resignation of Senator Wilson.

BOSTON, February 8.—Senator Wilson is here and has written his letter of resignation, to take effect March 3, and will not be present at the Legislature next Monday. The election of his successor takes place on the 18th.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Washington special to the *Evening Dispatch* of St. Louis says that it is generally understood there that Charles W. Ford, present Internal Revenue Collector of this District and an old personal friend of Gen. Grant, will succeed Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

William Lewis alias Levi White, charged with obtaining $1,300 on forged bonds at the bank of J. V. Palmer, in Cleveland, was taken to that city on Saturday from New York, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio.

The steamship Victoria, from Glasgow, arrived at New York on Saturday.

Ten inches of snow fell at Waterville, Maine, Friday night.

Prof. Tyndall, Cyrus W. Field and Minister Orr sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The steamship Hibernian arrived at Portland, Maine, on Saturday.

There is a growing impression that there will be an extra session of Congress.

The *Fifth Avenue Journal*, a New York society paper, is dead.

The funeral services of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who died recently in Germany, took place from Plymouth Congregational church Saturday afternoon.

A Mrs. Clarke, a passenger in the steamship Cuba, which arrived at New York on Saturday, sold her son, five years of age, for eight bottles of porter. The little fellow started with the buyers, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, for Ohio.

The terra cotta works of John Newcomb, in Philadelphia, were burned on Sunday morning. Loss $25,000 to $30,000; fully insured.

James Graham, shoe dealer at Little Neck, Long Island, was murdered on Friday night in his own store, and the body fearfully mutilated. Robbery is supposed to have been the object.

The epizootic has made its appearance in Sacramento, Cal.

The Australian steamer Nevada is about ten days overdue at San Francisco, and considerable apprehension is felt for her safety.

Henry W. Bigelow, a well-known wealthy citizen, committed suicide on Saturday evening at his residence, No. 854 Madison street, Chicago, by shooting himself while laboring under aberration of the mind, caused by severe illness.

The steamship North America, from Glasgow, on the 23d, arrived at Portland, Me., last night.

Two thousand people yesterday viewed the remains of Rev. Dr. Storrs after removal from the pastoral residence to the Cathedral, in New York city.

ROMANCE OF RANK.

A Boston Lady in the Role of Princess.

A St. Louis Damsel Sued for Breach of Premise by a Danish Count.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

A very romantic affair, in which two wealthy American ladies are the chief actors, is exciting great interest among aristocratic circles in the capital of Denmark. One of the ladies is a native of Boston and the other of St. Louis, and they are relatives. The Boston lady was named Miss Alma Lee, but about fifteen years ago she married Prince Frederick, of Schleswig-Holstein, an impecunious sprig of royalty, who found her heavy jointure a very convenient means of replenishing his empty coffers. After a rather infelicitous married life of seven or eight years, the princess found herself a widow, without any recognition of her rank. During his lifetime Prince Frederick had done all in his power to obtain this recognition for her, but without success; and at St. Petersburg and Berlin both he and she were actually snubbed by the royal families and nobility; and even at the court of Louis Napoleon the couple were not recieved with the honors due to the prince's wife.

After failing in every other place they finally settled in Vienna, where the Emperor Francis Joseph conferred on the lady the title of Countess, which, however, was far from satisfying her ambitious aspirations. After the death of her husband she determined to use her own efforts in accomplishing her recognition which her husband had failed in obtaining for her, but for several years she was unable to make any encouraging progress. She traveled everywhere through Europe, always calling herself "Her Highness, the Princess Dowager of Schleswig-Holstein," and, in consequence of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg having married a daughter of Queen Victoria, she claimed relationship to the royal family of *England*. In London, however, *the Queen refused her recognition*, and she went to Paris, where she lived in an *elegant villa on the Chaussee d'Antin*.

At Paris she was joined by her cousin, Miss Agnes Bertholleaux, a young, beautiful and rich daughter of a wealthy St. Louis merchant. Although the princess was nearly forty years of age, she was still of a commanding and prepossessing appearance, and her cousin being accomplished, as well as beautiful, and the two exercising a lavish hospitality, the villa where they resided became the rendezvous of many prominent Parisians. From this point the princess sent repeated letters to the King of Denmark, demanding that her name should be incorporated in the official list of the members of the royal family. Receiving only answer to these letters, the Boston lady and her St. Louis cousin went in July last to Copenhagen, where they lived in the same elegant style as in Paris. The "princess" engaged the services of several distinguished lawyers, and threatened the King with a law suit. King Christian IX., however, remained obstinate, probably because he has been so successful in putting some of his daughters on royal and imperial thrones, and has hopes to do as well for the rest of them, so that he has no use for relatives descended from simple Boston commoners.

The matter is now before the Danish Supreme Court, but it is doubtful if a decision will be reached in many months.

Whilst the princess was devoting herself to obtaining official recognition for her title, her beautiful cousin was pursuing a course of her own, one of which seems likely to terminate very disastrously to her, pecuniarily. Among the many admirers attracted by her wealth and beauty and vivacity was a Count Rantzau, a young nobleman of high descent, but of very limited means. Miss Bertholleaux appeared to show him great favor, and was frequently escorted by him in public, a circumstance having far greater significance in Europe than in America. Suddenly a coldness sprang up between them, and the Count and the aristocratic circles of Copenhagen were startled by the Count commencing suit against her for breach of promise. The complaint set forth that she had consented to marry him, and had allowed him to place an engagement ring on her finger, but that when he asked her to name the day for the marriage, she laughed in his face, and not only flatly refused to marry him, but when he expressed indignation at her treatment, she ordered him out of her presence.

In Europe, the money consideration cuts a large figure in marriage contracts; and under the laws of *Denmark*, if the count succeeds in establishing his engagement with Miss Bertholleaux, he will be able to relieve her of the charge of at least half of her fortune. If the lady has been merely amusing herself by indulging in the excitement of a flirtation, she will probably pay pretty dearly for her fun; but, as there are generally two sides to a question, perchance she may be enabled to show good grounds for her apparently eccentric behavior, and thus escape any greater penalty than an unenviable notoriety.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Announcement of the Death of Ex-Governor Geary—Resolutions of Condolence.

At Saturday's session of the Constitutional Convention Judge Walker, of Erie, presided, Mr. Meredith being confined to his home by illness.

After the presentation of memorials, &c., Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, stated that the Convention had heard with very profound regret of the decease of ex-Governor Geary. The dispatch which bears to us this sad intelligence, informs us that, as he sat at breakfast, engaged in sprightly conversation with his family, death suddenly arrested him in his course. It reminds us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. Not long since I had the pleasure of meeting Governor Geary, and in the course of a pleasant conversation he remarked to me that he had for some time been unwell, and that he much feared his health was giving way. He spoke cheerfully upon the topics of the day, but was evidently impressed with the belief that his health was in a very precarious condition. He has filled, and so ably, so many conspicuous positions, that his life is intimately associated with much of the history and many of the most striking events which have marked the eventful years of the last decade. During the war he was prominent in many of its most notable conflicts, and won an enviable distinction upon many bloody fields. Few men have lived whose lives have been more filled with great events.

This is not the time to eulogize his memory, and I forbear from further comment. He was personally my friend, and I was his, and in offering this sad tribute to his worth it is my misfortune not only with my personal feeling of friendship and regard, but with my sense of public duty and propriety.

He offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Alricks, of Dauphin:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep regret of the sudden death of John W. Geary, late Governor of this State.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy, and that as a mark of respect for his memory, both as a private citizen and a public officer, this Convention do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the clerk of this Convention forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. Alricks, in seconding the resolutions, made a few remarks, when, at the close, the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

CASUALTIES.

Rolled to Death in a Paper Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, February 9, 1873.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock a man named George Ream, employed at Bachert, Silk & Co.'s paper mill, in this city, while removing straw from the bleach tub in the mill, slipped and fell through the hole in the bottom of the box into the tub of boiling water and lime beneath. He was under the water up to his neck for about a quarter of a minute before the other workman could drag him out. He suffered the most acute pain, and died about ten o'clock last night. He was thirty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Collision of Trains at Mt. Carbon, Pa.—Engineer and Fireman Injured.

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 9.—The passenger train from Philadelphia, due here at 9 P. M. yesterday, ran into a coal train at Mt. Carbon. The engine of the passenger train and baggage and ladies car were thrown down an embankment, the engine demolished, the baggage car burned and the passenger car partially burned. The engineer was seriously injured and the fireman received severe internal injuries. Two ladies and a child in the passenger cars were taken out of a window unhurt. The conductor of the coal train is blamed.

Pump Factory at Dayton, Ohio, Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, Ohio, February 9, 1873.

Last night a fire broke out at twelve o'clock, and for a time threatened neighboring frame houses, but the flames were confined to E. Forbes's pump manufactory, which was totally destroyed. Loss about $800. A spectator standing in the street was knocked senseless by a hose reel, and had an arm broken.

The "Commercial."

[From the National Hotel Reporter, Chicago.]

The Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL is the leading paper of Western Pennsylvania. It is one of the most widely circulated journals in the business metropolis of the Keystone State, and exerts a powerful influence in the political arena as an independent Republican paper. As a commercial paper it stands at the head, and its quotations can be relied upon.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Pomeroy Bribery Exposure.

A Few Explanatory Facts.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

Patent Office Statistics for 1872

Gen. Fremont's Trial in Paris.

Pneumatic Tube Enterprise.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1873.

Pomeroy's Defeat—Additional Facts.

The *Chronicle* this morning makes the following editorial statement concerning Pomeroy's defeat: "We have learned incidentally some facts in relation to the defeat of this gentleman that were not stated in reports made at the time. It seems that Senator Yorke participated in the action of the Senate when the two houses were voting separately. This was after he claimed to have received the bribe, yet he said not one word upon the subject, but participated in the balloting with the money in his pocket. It seems, further, that one of the men with whom he claims to have taken counsel is a man whose record contains some very dark blots. He is one who is believed to have formed a conspiracy to fasten bribery upon Mr. Pomeroy. When Yorke closed his harangue, Judge Ross, an old member, demanded that Mr. Pomeroy be heard before the ballot was taken. Yorke was among the most clamorous in opposing and denouncing any such delay and in demand for an instant ballot, rising several times to his feet for that purpose. In the midst of the clamor Yorke and his co-operators thus raised, Judge Ross arose and said that as the Senator could not be heard in his own defense, *or by his friends*, they would withdraw his name, and did so. This accounts for his not receiving any votes. These facts go to explain some things that were otherwise inexplicable."

River and Harbor Appropriations.

The River and Harbor bill, reported to-day, contains the following among the principal items for the West:

Chicago harbor	$ 90,000
Fox and Wisconsin rivers	300,000
St. Mary's canal	200,000
Toledo harbor	100,000
Des Moines Rapids	400,000
Rock Island	50,000
Improvement of Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas	100,000
St. Louis and Alton harbor	100,000
Ohio river	200,000
Falls of the Ohio	10,000
Upper Monongahela	66,000
Mouth of Mississippi	125,000
Upper Mississippi	250,000
Illinois river	50,000

For lesser harbors on the lakes and lesser rivers the amounts are about as usual. After a long debate in the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Holman was authorised to report his proposition regarding the Louisville canal in the form of an amendment to the bill. It will receive the support of nearly all the members of the committee. The bill was withdrawn after a half hour's debate on the question of reference, but will be presented again on Monday and an attempt made to make it the special order for Tuesday without reference to the Appropriation Committee.

The Public Buildings at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a reply to the House resolution asking whether public buildings were required at St. Joseph, Missouri. The Secretary replies that the Department has no information that justifies any recommendation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1873.

Pending Appropriation Bill.

The Committee on Appropriations will report the sundry civil bill to-morrow, containing about twenty millions, considerably less than the estimates. The Army bill is to be taken up on Tuesday. The Sutro Tunnel bills are ready to present at each end of the Capitol, and have about the same chance of passing as the work itself has of being finished before the session ends.

Merchants' National Bank Assets.

Comptroller Knox, of the Currency Bureau, informs the House that there is no correspondence on the files of his office relative to the failure of the Merchants' National bank of this city in 1869, and that the report of the Receiver of the bank shows that no Union Pacific or other bonds, the property of Joseph S. Stewart, the contumacious witness, were in its custody at the time of its failure. The Comptroller says, however, that it was understood Stewart had deposited bonds in the personal possession of Hiram Brock, of the bank. These bonds were, after the failure, treated by the officers as assets of the bank.

The New Government Buildings.

Architect Mullett has submitted general estimates for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which, with site and necessary machinery, will cost nearly half a million dollars. The House Committee on Appropriations has allowed two millions for the work on the new State Department building for the next fiscal year.

Patent Office Statistics.

Commissioner Leggett, of the Patent Office, reports the receipts of his Bureau during the calendar year 1872 as $666,729; expenditures, $665,595; and balance now in the Treasury to the credit of the office, $794,111. Eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-six applications have been filed, and thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety patents issued during the past year; the number of applications being fewer and patents larger than in the previous year, as the Commissioner says, in consequence of the more thorough diffusion of patent office intelligence and regulations, which has made the applications, though less in number, much better in quality. The proportion of patents to population ranges from one in every eight hundred and twenty-nine persons in Connecticut, to one in every forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven in New Mexico. The Commissioner speaks favorably of the new official publication of his office, the *Weekly Gazette*, which is in steadily increasing demand, and in which the highest terms of the practical operation of the civil service reform.

The Investigations.

Three Credit Mobilier Investigating Committees, number one, two, and three, were in session yesterday, the last named is in the Senate and secret thus far.

General Fremont's Trial in Paris.

Letters received from Paris represent the trial of General Fremont in the matter of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad to begin in June next. It is a criminal prosecution, and will proceed under the French law, whether he is present or not. Those indicted with him are Probst, his Paris agent, two citizens of Paris, who assisted in placing the fraudulent bonds, the two engineers of the company, and a New Yorker named Opperman, who is charged with obtaining the forged certificate of the New York Stock Exchange that the bonds of the road were regularly quoted in Wall street. Some of the old members of the lobby here are considerably excited over the possible development of the trial.

The Pneumatic Tube Enterprise.

Brisbane's pneumatic tube, in process of construction from the Capitol to the Printing office, has been filled with water at one point, where it was necessary to depress it, and has been crushed in at another, because it was not strong enough to resist the few feet of earth in the trench. The appropriation of fifteen thousand is exhausted, all the debts have not been paid, and the work has been abandoned for the present, and all efforts of the company are concentrated upon securing the passage of Senator Wilson's bill authorizing the tube from New York to Chicago.

The Jurisdiction Question.

Oakes Ames is expected to-morrow. Judge Poland's Committee is earnestly discussing the question of jurisdiction, and the majority of the committee seem disposed to decide the House cannot proceed against those involved. One member, however, is strenuously arguing that any Congress can punish one of its members for grave offenses committed during the previous Congress, provided the offense was not discovered and made known until after the election. Morrill's Committee in the Senate will begin work to-morrow with open doors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1873.

REPORT IN THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The Senate Committee on Elections completed their report on so much of the evidence as relates to proceedings connected with the electoral vote in Louisiana. The report is brief, merely stating the facts of the case without recommendation to the Senate. It will be presented Monday. It is concurred in by all.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Secretary Robeson was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, with Representative Leonard Myers, and asked an appropriation of $500,000 for League Island.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Among the bills reported from the Committee on Claims passed by the House to-day, was a bill appropriating the various amounts awarded by the Southern Claims Commissioners last year in payment for quarters and commissary stores furnished by loyalists in the South during the war.

THE REPORTED CALL FOR BONDS.

Intimations were given at the Treasury Department to-day of an additional call on bonds. There is no official authority for any statement to that effect.

THE COINAGE BILL.

Both Houses having agreed to the report of the conference committee on the disagreeing votes upon the Mint Coinage bill, it is practically a law, and will go into effect on the 1st of April next.

AMES AND COLFAX.

Judge Poland's Committee this morning held a secret session of two hours and discussed the evidence, preparatory to a final report, to be made in a week or ten days. They only await the return of Ames to close the examination. It was decided to send a sergeant-at-arms for him if he was not heard from to-day. Two telegrams sent him are unanswered. After the examination of Ames, Colfax will be allowed to offer testimony to show where the $1,200 deposited in the First National bank came from; but the committee expect to hear all this evidence in one day and then close. The committee, at the request of Judge Hale, counsel for Colfax, directed that Ames be notified to bring his memorandum book, referred to in his testimony, on his return.

The Wilson Committee examined no witnesses to-day.

THE SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee of the Senate to consider the Credit Mobilier matter, held a preliminary meeting this morning to discuss informally what is the exact scope of the duty with which they are charged. They adjourned to meet again next Monday. It was not decided to-day, but it is considered quite certain that the sessions of the committee will be public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1873.

ADVANTAGE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In response to the House resolution calling for a statement of the amounts paid the Union Pacific Railroad Company for army transportation, and an estimate of what said transportation would cost if the railroad had not been constructed, the Secretary of War has transmitted the report of the Quartermaster General, showing that the government has paid the Union Pacific Company for such transportation the following amounts: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, $111,401; do. 1868, $969,286; do. 1869, $478,535; do. 1870, $487,285; do. 1871, $701,240; do. 1872, $481,930; do. 1873, $121,535—making a total of $3,351,030, one-half of which was paid in cash and one-half in credits on account of railroad bond indebtedness to the government. The Quartermaster General estimates that the cost of moving the same troops and supplies by stage and wagon would have been $9,859,135, showing an estimated saving to the government by railroad transportation of $6,507,285, or about sixty-six per cent.

CABINET CHANGES.

With the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury there is no probability of any immediate changes in the Cabinet, and this will depend on the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate. In such event there seems little, if any, doubt that Judge Richardson will be Boutwell's successor, and that the successor to Richardson has already been indicated. The President recently said, in replying to a question concerning reported Cabinet changes as to other gentlemen, that he selected the members of it himself, and did not leave the duty to be performed by newspapers.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Mori, Japanese Minister, will in a few weeks return to his own country on leave of absence. He offered his resignation, but the government declined to appoint a successor.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It has been ascertained that few members of Congress favor an extra session.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sumner's health is improving. He occupied his carriage yesterday.

Senator Cameron is still confined to his hotel.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF GEN. GEARY.

The National Council and National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, will meet in Harrisburg, for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of the late John William Geary.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Some important movements of troops will soon be ordered by the War Department, the effect of which will be to take from the States of Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee the greater portion of the United States military forces stationed in those States, and to locate them at other points where the interests of the government may require their presence. There are no troops now under the command of Gen. Sheridan in Texas and it does not appear that the Department immediately contemplates sending any in addition to the forces already serving in proximity to the Mexican boundary. A regular force will be stationed along the Rio Grande, on account of the troubles in that section. In other parts of the South they will be gradually withdrawn.

WORST OF THE KU-KLUX.

It is believed that nearly all the Ku-Klux prisoners will be pardoned within a very short time, and particularly those of the more ignorant class. The government will, however, prosecute vigorously all new instances of the Ku-Klux perpetrated by the white people, and should additional cases arise the Executive and Department of Justice would regard with great disfavor all appeals for leniency.

Comments on the President's Policy Towards Utah.

SALT LAKE, February 8.—The all absorbing topic to-day is the reports of the President's so-called aggressive policy towards Utah in the transfer of troops to this vicinity. The *News*, Mormon organ, is undoubtedly much alarmed, and says: If the dispatch is true, those who are faint-hearted will do well to embrace the present opportunity to get out of the way; but those who are determined, by the help of God, to endure to the end, will welcome this occasion to prove faithful, though even unto death. The *Evening Journal*, Gentile, says: There is terror in the camp by the indication of the stern determination of the President with which he is met. Saints and the loyal people were never more encouraged and hopely than now. It is fully expected that Congress will apply the necessary legislation this session.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The Senatorial Bribery Committee at Jefferson city made a report to the House to-day in which they exonorate Senator Bogy of any attempt at bribery in the Senatorial election. They find, however, that General Dorris did try to bribe two members, but it had no bearing on the case. All the members of the committee signed the report, the leader, Republican member, who will make a minority report on Wednesday next.

Broom Factory Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, February 8, 1873.

The broom factory of Michael & Bro. and two frame dwelling houses, near the corner of Spruce and Front streets, were burned to the ground about eleven o'clock last night. The fire originated in the factory and was probably the work of an incendiary. The mill $5,000; no insurance. The energetic efforts of our fire department prevented what might have been a disastrous conflagration.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also contained Rochelle salts. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

Marvin's Cakes,

as well as his crackers, are superior to any made. The firm are now introducing a number of new varieties of sweet cakes, all of which are excellent. Among these the Alexandra Nuts are worthy of special mention as being an entirely new thing. The cakes manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co., Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, can be procured from all retailers.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PLATFORM SCALES—Must will weigh from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. Address Box D, this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—IN A PRIVATE family as governess. A Governess or Private Teacher is need, to be able to teach the English branches and the Piano. Address with references, JOHNSON, Commercial office.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking, in city and out. Apply at Employment Office, No. 6 Fifth street, first door from Cheapside Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO STEAMBOATMEN—WE are authorized to purchase a Tow Boat. Any person having one for sale will please address us, stating size, age, power, price, and all particulars. CHAMBERS & PHILLIPS, General Business Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND Stock of a Grocery Store doing a good business. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 34 Wylie avenue. d

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR Gentlemen, with Board, can be had at No. 10 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING — FURNISHED ROOM, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 78 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 58 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—TWO WAREHOUSES NOS. 141 and 143 First avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 99 Water street.

FOR RENT—THE FOUR-STORY Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, a present occupied by Penn Salt Co., one door from corner of Second avenue. ALEX CHAMBERS.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickers & Co., to be let for a term from 1st April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third streets.

FOR RENT—311 LIBERTY STREET—That very desirable Three-storied Warehouse, 24 by 110 feet, opposite the head of Smithfield street. Inquire on the premises, of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.

FOR RENT—THAT THREE-STORY Brick Warehouse, No 210 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Will enlarge and remodel to suit a good tenant desiring to lease it for a term of years. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, No 120 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Warehouse, No 112 Wood street, formerly occupied by Gill and Bro., as a Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, situated five doors from Fifth avenue, in the very center of the business community. Possession given immediately. Inquire of GILL & BRO., 253 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City; Double Brick House, containing 11 Rooms with Finished Attic and Wash House, between 3 and 4 Acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Inquire on the premises. WM. B. FUSEY. FSWtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND DWELLINGS—Warehouse No. 83, next to corner of Fourth, on Liberty street, well suited for Wholesale or Jobbing Trade. Two new Dwellings, to be completed about 1st of March next, on Wylie avenue, between Large Yards, Fruit, &c. One small Brick Dwelling, on Fourth street, between Liberty and Penn. Apply to WILLIS BOOTH, No. 85 Liberty street, or at his residence, Centre avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME GILT-EDGED WALNUT Desks and Counter, suitable for Bank, Insurance or Private Office. Can be seen at 25 Wood street.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power, complete, ready for attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—SHAW & JUSTICE 100 pound Power Hammer. Can be seen working. A. J. NELLIS & CO., corner Rebecca street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—A SOAP FACTORY IN complete running order. Terms reasonable. In a growing town with three Railroads. Address H. K. BICKEY & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 150 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa. 50,000

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Smith No. 2 Mortiser, one second-hand Shaping Machine, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—A SALOON SITUATED IN the most central part of the city, and doing a good, steady business. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner desires to go East. Inquire on the premises. For terms, &c., address Box S. S., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Frame and Other necessary Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situated 15 miles from the city, on Ohio river. Will be sold low; if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ST. LOUIS FOUNDRY—One liberal terms, the whole or part of a Stove Foundry, Brick Buildings, Engine, Boilers, Tools, Flasks, &c., all in good order, and ready for work. Will be sold or exchanged to any kind of light work. Will take interest in practical men. Address D. E. GARRISON, 221 Olive street, St. Louis.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, 40 feet front on Penn avenue, and extending back 100 feet to Vera street, situated in the Second ward, Allegheny city, on which is erected a substantial Brick Building, 40 by 100 feet. Office and Drying House, Engine and Boiler, and all Machinery complete for a Sash Planing Mill. This Property is well adapted either for a Planing Mill, or for further particulars apply to C. B. DAVIS, No. 38 Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES within fifteen minutes walk of Postoffice, nice quiet street, Water and

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

President GRANT has issued a proclamation directing that all tracts or parcels of land included in the San Juan boundary award be withheld from sale or disposal under pre-emption, homestead, or other laws of the United States, until after the claims of the occupants shall have been adjusted, and public notice thereof given.

The New York *Sun* says this paper "has discovered that public sentiment in this country is debauched by calumny." Our contemporary is entirely misapprehended. That which is attempted is not always achieved. Were the *Sun* as powerful as it is malignant, its inference would be quite correct. A merciful Providence has, however, fortunately ordered it otherwise.

According to a report the other day submitted by Secretary BOUTWELL to General GARFIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, the actual cost of running the government during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, was $280,481,844 56. The account is thus itemized: Legislative, $4,675,925 67; Executive proper, $60,945 64; State, $2,241,435 20; Treasury, $146,324,554 65; War, $35,904,608 63; Navy, $21,292,455 96; Interior, $39,154,909 90; Postoffice, $6,643,719 91; Agricultural, $191,302 94; Department of Justice, $236,005 00; Judiciary, $3,576,386 20, making the total given above.

The calculated differences in iron shipbuilding in this country and in Europe are now said by competent authority to have been illusive, and to a great extent suspended in practice. This being the case, the turning point in the history of iron shipbuilding in the United States may fairly be considered to have been reached. Indeed, the indications are that the present year will witness larger contracts for the construction of such vessels than were ever before known. The propeietor of the famous Chester yards, in this State, says he has as much work on hand, by contract, as he can do for the next two years, and that the shipbuilders generally are doing or commencing to do a good business. This statement is ahead of statistics and is very gratifying.

Schemes for the plunder of the public treasury always thicken and ripen as the sessions of Congress draw toward their close, and hence the necessity for the exercise of correspondingly increased vigilance and firmness on the part of every faithful representative of the people. Appearances indicate that the formidable combination of sewing machine patent interests, to whose selfish intrigues we have so often before referred, purpose soon to make another desperate attempt to lobby their extension through that body. The thing is one of the most compact, powerful and unscrupulous corporations in the world, and deserves no consideration whatever. For years the people have paid from fifty to eighty dollars for machines which, sold at less than half that sum, would still leave a very handsome profit. We call upon Congress to rebuke the effrontery as it deserves.

A couple of judicial decisions of considerable importance to the public were delivered in New York the other day. One of them involved a question as to the extent of a claim against a bankrupt's estate by a creditor who held a life insurance policy as a collateral security for a debt due him by the bankrupt, the bankrupt having taken out the policy in his own name for the benefit of the creditor; the Court holding that where a debtor, at his own expense, effects an insurance on his life as security to a creditor, the representative of the debtor is entitled to the surplus after the debt is paid. In the other case the point at issue was whether the action of a general agent of an insurance company in granting an extension of policy which had lapsed, was binding upon the company. The Court held that it was not, but that if made only a day before, it was binding, and kept the policy alive.

Approval of the report that a strong effort will this week be made in Congress to pass the Morrill Agricultural College bill, there is a wide spread complaint that but a very small proportion of the young men who are educated in these institutions devote themselves to farming as an occupation, preferring to engage in professional or mercantile pursuits instead. So far short, it is said, do most of them come of serving the purpose announced when they made their appeal to the public treasury, that it is rumored that unless they speedily conform their curriculum to the intent of the law which called them into existence, they will be served with mandamuses from the United States Supreme Court. In view of these facts the pending proposition to grant more public lands to establish and support these colleges, should be treated with great circumspection; and if it is found that the disatisfaction with their results is really well grounded, the measure ought to be rejected without scruple.

An improved process in iron manufacture has lately been invented in England, by which, according to the report of a standard metallurgic authority, iron can be made equal in purity to the best Swedish, and substituted for the Swedish in making the highest classes of steel. The process, as described, consists in the application of flourine, in the form of flour spar, and of oxygen in the form of oxide of iron, to the molten cast iron. These ingredients are thrown into the pud-furnace, and the cast iron is then poured in upon the mixture, which remains at the bottom. The iron is then allowed to boil for about half an hour, then rabbled for ten minutes, when the mass is balled up. The time occupied is an hour for each charge. The flourine and oxygen remove the phosphorus and other impurities within a few minutes. The discovery, it is also asserted, is applicable to the production of wrought iron, and steel of the best qualities. From cinder pig, and the common brands of cast iron, a wrought iron having great toughness is produced. The subject would seem to be worthy the investigation of our own iron masters.

THE "MINORITY REPRESENTATION" HUMBUG.

In the recently published sketch of a charter for the consolidated city, to take effect when Allegheny and Pittsburgh are consolidated (if that event should ever occur), there is a provision that the Council of the new city shall consist of forty-five men, to be elected on a general ticket, and not by wards, no voter to be allowed to vote for more than thirty of the forty-five, and the forty-five highest candidates to be elected. This is to secure what is called "minority representation."

We do not propose now or here, to discuss the question of consolidation. That is a question by itself, and to be considered separately. But we want to put on record a protest against any attempt that may be made here or elsewhere, in this or any other project, to incorporate into our elective system such a bald humbug and imposition as "minority representation." It is a wild vagary of moon-struck politicians, and we marvel that any man or set of men, capable of conceiving an idea as large as that of consolidation should be misled by an idea so infinitesimal as this.

The theory upon which our republican form of government is based is that the majority shall rule, and that the persons chosen by the majority to administer the affairs of government are chosen, not to represent the majority alone, but the whole of the people. On this theory—and it is the correct one—the minority are as much represented as the majority, and the plea for "minority representation" is therefore based on the false assumption that the minority are not now represented. Mr. Blaine, the Speaker of the House at Washington, rebuked, the other day, a spirit prevalent in that body—"a disposition of the majority to override the majority." That which is the minority in a city, a county, or a State, is a majority in some of its sub-divisions, and finds its adequate representation there. And it is not only generally well represented, but, as in the case stated by Mr. Blaine, it assumes freely even more than its proper share of demonstrativeness.

Another part of the theory of our republican form of government is to bring the government of the people, in local matters, as near home as possible, and to leave as much as possible, in the hands of the people themselves. What the States are to the general government, the counties are to the State; what the counties are to the State the wards are to the city and the townships to the county. In other words, the wards in a city, and the boroughs and townships in a county, are separate (although not independent) governments, in which the people are left to manage their own local affairs. They choose their own justices of the peace and constables to enforce the administration of local justice; they choose their own assessors to levy their own taxes; they elect their own school directors to educate their children, and, generally speaking, they take charge of whatever is local and peculiar to themselves.

It is proposed, in the plan we are now discussing, to upset both of these theories, and to establish new ones in their stead—to limit the principles that the majority shall rule, by giving the minority an arbitrary share of representation, and to break up the representation of the people in Councils by wards. In attempting this latter purpose you strike a blow at the very foundation of republican government. If councilmen may be chosen by general ticket why not school directors? and aldermen? and assessors? and constables? and election officers? Why, in fact, have wards or local subdivisions at all?

In our judgment the safety of the people consists in retaining this local self-government in their hands. The ward governments are essential to the protection of the people against encroachments, and the choice of councilmen, by wards, is as essential as the choice of other officers. The tendency to centralization is rapid enough and alarming enough in its insidious and almost imperceptible growth; let us not hasten on to it by such enormous strides and bounds as this.

And if the election of councilmen by wards is kept up, as it should be, there is no need of any provision for separate representation for the minority. The party which is in a minority on the general vote will always have wards enough under its control to secure it a distinct representation, and this representation will be much nearer proportional than any of these new fangled schemes will provide. Whatever changes are made, therefore, let us stick to ward representation. Let the wards be made larger and fewer in number, if necessary; but stand by the preservation of ward governments and ward representation as the only secure protection against centralization and irresponsible government.

The abandonment of the idea of election by general ticket will necessarily carry with it the attendant idea of majority voting; but in order to show how unfair and unequal the working of this system would be, let us suppose that the total vote of the consolidated city would be 30,000. Let us also suppose the majority to poll 24,000, and the minority 6,000. Under this new system, the minority, polling but one-fifth of the entire vote, would have one-third of the representation. Would that be fair? Or let us suppose that the majority poll only 15,200, and the minority 14,800. The latter, with very nearly half the vote, would have but one-third the representation. And surely there would be no fairness in *that*.

Stand by the old landmarks. The old, substantial, well-tried and well-tested principles established from the beginning of our government—the government of the people, by the people and for the people, in their local subdivisions, and the rule that the voice of the majority shall be the voice of the whole, have carried us along safely, thus far, and we can safely trust to them in the future. Whatever uproots them uproots all the principles on which our government is founded.

We repeat that, in discussing this feature of the proposed charter, we are not discussing the charter itself nor the project of consolidation to which it is based. We leave them out of view, and simply improve the occasion the publication of the charter affords to expose what we think, not merely a radical error in it, but a radical error, generally, which has crept into many minds without having been properly thought of or considered. We may take occasion hereafter to discuss more fully the whole question of representation; but this much seemed necessary now to expose an error, the danger of which seems not to be generally comprehended.

If any member of Congress is specially desirous of making himself widely known, and is not fastidious respecting the character of his wished-for distinction, let him lend his efforts toward the promotion of the audacious scheme for the assumption by the general government of the debts of the Southern States, amounting in the aggregate to a hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Such a project is being agitated at Washington, in the interest of certain capitalists who are heavy holders of bonds issued by Southern State governments, and there is responsible authority for the statement that money is being freely used to work the job up. The argument in its favor is that those States have suffered greatly by the war and by the bad civil governments forced upon them since, and that it would be an act of noble generosity for the United States to relieve them of a burden of debt incurred without the consent of their citizens who hold property, and which is a serious incumbrance upon them, hindering their growth and development. The real motive of the advocates of the scheme is, of course, of a very different character. The passage of such a measure would involve a profit to its originators of something like fifty or sixty millions of dollars. Let us see who will have the evil courage to openly father this monstrous conspiracy.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The wool industry was quite prosperous last year, and both its great branches are equally earnest in maintaining the common protection which has led to a large increase in the production and diversity of American woolens, as well as fostered the growth and quality of domestic wool.

The Agassiz Museum at Cambridge is in danger of being broken up if the State does not annually contribute some fifty thousand dollars to its maintenance.

The San Francisco *Alta*, with a sublime faith in the constructive ability of the universal Yankee, proposes that we supplant the engineers' idea of a ship canal over the Isthmus of Panama by building a mammoth railway which shall whisk loaded ships across dryshod at the rate of twenty knots an hour.

Cincinnati manufactured 11,038,829 gallons of whisky last year.

The Press Association of Georgia has made a formal protest to the Legislature against the tax upon printing material.

The report that Harvard had abolished or was about to abolish the system of compulsory attendance upon lectures and recitations is not true, and there is no probability that it will be true for some time. The college authorities, it is declared, intend to adopt a system something like that of the German universities.

A bill repealing the law requiring a deposit of $50,000 from foreign insurance companies doing business in Nevada has passed the Legislature and received the Governor's approval. The deposits have been returned to the companies.

The Marine band at Washington is to be increased in numbers and a new leader appointed, Carl Sentz, a well known Philadelphia director, being the candidate for the position.

Among the articles from America to be exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition is a log of black walnut, the largest ever grown, six feet in diameter and eighteen feet long, which was cut in Missouri and weighs seven tons.

A Maine woman lately dreamed of attending the funeral of her baby who was then in excellent health, and a few days after the child drooped and died, and all the details of the funeral were exactly like those of the dream.

Some Boston man has patented an apparatus for lighting street lamps by electricity, which he claims will light all the lamps in a circuit of a mile in fifteen seconds. It is also apparent that such a system, if effective, must result in a considerable saving of gas.

The Virginia Legislature proposes to take charge of the grounds about Mount Vernon, and eject therefrom the philanthropic Miss Cunningham, who has been charging people exorbitant prices for seeing the tomb of the father of their country.

Michigan is moving earnestly in the fish interest. The other day the lower house of the Legislature passed a bill establishing a Commission of Fisheries, and appropriating $10,000 annually for the next two years for fish culture.

The ice in the channel of the Upper Mississippi in many places is now thirty-two inches in thickness—two inches thicker than ever known. In 1846 it was thirty inches, the thickest known previous to this season.

On Friday evening there was discovered by a New York astronomer a new planet of the tenth magnitude in declination north 9 degrees 16 minutes; right ascension 15 degrees 38 minutes.

A generous citizen of Toledo has bequeathed one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, near the city, for the foundation of an institution to which both sexes are to be admitted and taught in the arts, trades and related sciences. The course will be free to those unable to pay.

Those who happen to be star gazers may have noticed that both Jupiter and Venus shine now with peculiar brilliancy, the former in the East and the latter in the West during the evening. They are worth stopping to look at on a clear evening.

Chicago has quite recently had an additional contribution to its cosmopolitan character by the advent of a party of Celestials. This time they are not tourists of rank and wealth, looking about the city for a day or two, *en passant*, but are veritable Mongolian, hard-handed sons of toil.

As the Philadelphia courts have decided that steam whistles must not be allowed within the corporation limits, some of the workshops are putting in gongs that can be heard two miles, thus removing the nuisance.

Arkansas having undertaken to enforce a law against carrying concealed weapons, the inhabitants wear their bowie-knives and revolvers openly displayed in a belt worn after the manner of the stage pirate.

Nebraska furnishes a pastoral item concerning a flock of sheep buried in a deep snow drift for ten days, and discovered at the end of that time by their breath rising as a cloud of steam through the super-incumbent snow.

The grain business of Boston has increased 770 per cent. in four years.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor John W. Geary.

This community was startled, on Saturday morning, by the announcement, by telegrams from Harrisburg, of the sudden death of the Hon. John W. Geary, who had a fortnight before finished his second term as Governor of this Commonwealth, and had just returned to the State Capital from New York, which he had gone on a visit. He was in his usual health, and while seated at the breakfast table, with his family, was stricken and expired in a few moments.

Governor Geary was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, of Scotch-Irish parents, his father having been a native of this State and his mother of Maryland. His father pursued the avocation of a teacher, and was not successful in the accumulation of property. At his death the support of his family partially devolved upon his son, who taught school for a time, and subsequently removed to this city and was employed for a time as clerk in a mercantile house. Having accumulated some means he entered Jefferson College, mainly with a view of qualifying himself for the duties of a "civil engineer." From his earliest years he exhibited tact, energy and self-reliance, qualities which characterized him in after life, and to which, in a great measure he owed his extraordinary success as a politician and a soldier. After he had practiced civil engineering for some time, he was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power on the "old Portage" road, and was stationed in Cambria county. He was thus engaged when war was declared against Mexico, in 1846. He was not long in determining to take part in that war, and with this purpose in view raised a company of hardy mountaineers, which he called the "American Highlanders." Pennsylvania furnished two regiments for that war, and the Highlanders recruited by Captain Geary were attached to the Second Pennsylvania regiment, which organized by the election of Wm. B. Roberts, of Uniontown, as Colonel, John W. Geary as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. Brindle as Major. Early in January, 1847, this regiment left Pittsburgh for New Orleans, the First having gone a few days before. The regiment joined the army of General Scott, at Vera Cruz, having been assigned to Quitman's division. He participated in all the battles and conflicts in and around the City of Mexico. Colonel Roberts, from failing health, was to fill too command his regiment at Contreras and Cartta de Belin, in which engagements Lieutenant Colonel Geary commanded, and handled his men with skill. After the capture of the City of Mexico, Colonel Roberts died, and Geary was elected to the colonelcy, returning with his regiment after nearly two years of arduous service, and with an excellent record as a soldier.

The "Rush to California" which followed the gold discoveries in that newly acquired territory, devolved new duties upon the government. A heterogeneous mass of adventurers had found their way thither, and it became necessary to govern them. In January, 1849, Col. Geary (having been in politics a Democrat) was appointed, by President Polk, Postmaster of San Francisco, with authority to establish mail routes, locate postoffices, appoint postmasters, and contract for the carrying on of the mails throughout the Territory. He left for his new field of duty, in company with his wife and child, and arrived at his destination early in April. While at Panama, waiting for a steamer, he organized a Masonic Lodge, and also a society of Odd Fellows, which was found of great service in after years in relieving the wants of the members in passing to and from the gold fields. He exhibited marked ability in the discharge of the important trusts committed to him by the government during the few months he was permitted to serve. On the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency he was removed for political reasons. Gen. Riley, Military Governor of the Territory, soon after issued a proclamation for a convention to organize a Territorial government, and Col. Geary had taken so firm a hold upon the people, that, when the time came to fill the offices provided for he was unanimously elected the First Alcalde of San Francisco. Another flattering mark of confidence from followed, Governor Riley having appointed Colonel Geary "Judge of the First Instance, in and for the District of San Francisco." These positions were of Mexican origin, the Alcalde being Sheriff, Probate Judge, etc., with the functions of a Mayor of police magistrate. The Judge of First Instance held a court, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, as well as admiralty powers. The manner in which Colonel Geary exercised these varied functions may be inferred from the fact that he was unanimously re-elected, and continued to hold the offices until the new Constitution abolished them. In May, 1850, he was chosen the first Mayor of San Francisco, and controlled the dangerous element of that city with marked ability. He took a leading part in the formation of the new Constitution for California, and being Chairman of the Territorial Democratic Committee, aided materially in the election of John Bigler, the first Governor of California. He returned home in 1852, and did not take any public part in the affairs of the country until 1856, when he was appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas, just at a time when the fiercest struggles were prevailing between the free state and pro-slavery elements, and when the Territory had been declared in a state of insurrection. One of Governor Geary's first acts was to interpose a force of United States troops against three Missouri regiments, well armed and supported by artillery. He prevailed upon them to retire, a conflict was prevented, and in a few months he was able to report to Washington that order had been completely re-established. The murder of Harnes, almost in the presence of Governor Geary, and the action of Judge Lecompte in turning the murderer loose, brought about the resignation of Governor Geary. The Governor had called for the removal of Lecompte, and on his recommendation the President had nominated his successor, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and Governor Geary tendered his resignation and quitted the Territory. It was not to be presumed that one who had taken so active and prominent a part in public affairs, and had won distinction as a soldier and statesman, would fail to respond to his country's call when the storm of civil war was sounded. Early in June, 1861, having obtained permission from President Lincoln to raise a regiment, he left his home and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he established a camp, and at his own expense raised and equipped the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was mustered into the service, for three years, before the close of that month. It consisted of fifteen companies, numbering over fifteen hundred officers and men. Three of these companies were enlisted in Allegheny county, and one in his own county, Westmoreland. He was chosen Colonel. From surplus recruits a battery was formed and attached to the regiment, which subsequently became the famous Knapp's Battery—Mr. Charles Knapp, of his city, having presented the company with four steel guns. Immediately following the disastrous battle of Bull Run (July 21st, 1861), Gen. Scott ordered Col. Geary to proceed to Harper's Ferry, to reinforce the army. He moved on the 27th, with ten companies, the other five not being ready, and from that date until the close of the war played an important part in military operations. His first laurels were won at Bolivar Heights, where he received his first wound. His next achievement was the rousting of Gen. Hill, at Leesburg. On the 25th of April, 1862, Col. Geary was commissioned a Brigadier General. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, on the 9th of August following, he was wounded in the foot and arm, and was compelled to retire from the field. In consequence of these wounds he did not participate in the battle of Antietam, but returned on the 25th of September with his arm still in a sling, and was enthusiastically received. The command of the Second division of the Second corps devolved on Gen. Geary soon after, and the conspicuous part which he acted in the battle of Chancellorsville, in May following, earned for him the highest commendations. His old regiment on the first day's fight, were ordered to lead a charge in face of a galling fire, and, being under a new commander, for the first time faltered. Gen. Geary, then commanding the division, witnessed their indecision, and springing from his horse, and brandishing his sword, cried out, "Men of the Twenty-eighth, follow your old commander." His words inspired the men instantaneously, and they dashed forward and gallantly repulsed the enemy. At the memorable battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, Gen. Geary again distinguished himself. Two hundred prisoners and four thousand small arms were captured by the Second division, and twelve hundred dead lay in front of his lines.

In September, 1863, the corps to which General Geary's division was attached, was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Hooker, to aid in repairing the fearful disaster at Chickamauga. The battle of Wauhatchie was the first important engagement in which General Geary took part in the West. This battle was fought and won by a portion of Geary's division (the Second), not numbering over fifteen hundred men, against a division of Longstreet's corps, six thousand strong. This victory was highly important, as the subsistence of the army at Chattanooga depended upon it. Generals Grant, Hooker, Thomas, and others, rode upon the field after the battle and personally congratulated General Geary upon his achievement. It was here that General Geary lost his son, a brave young officer of eighteen, a Captain in Knapp's battery, who fell, whilst sighting his gun, pierced by a rifle ball through the forehead.

In the following month, Geary's division was selected to storm the rebel stronghold on Lookout Mountain, which, after a terrible struggle, was successful. This was the famous "battle above the clouds." Then followed the battles of Pine Knob, Pine Hill, Lost Mountain, and Pench Tree Creek, terminating with the triumphant entry into Atlanta, September 1st, 1864. General Geary, in his official report, gives a striking summary of the "hundred days' fight" of this eventful campaign, terminating so brilliantly for the American arms.

The part which General Geary enacted in Sherman's famous "March to the Sea," was equally creditable. His command was the first to enter Savannah, after its evacuation; and in consideration of the services of his division in the capture of Fort Jackson, he was appointed Military Governor of Savannah. In January, 1865, having been promoted to a Major General, he started upon the "war path through the Carolinas," encountering and overcoming innumerable difficulties, until he reached Raleigh, in April, at which time Gen. Lee had surrendered, and the rebellion had been practically crushed. Peace soon followed, and the troops of the Twentieth corps, to which Geary's division was then attached, was marched, through Richmond, to Washington, and disbanded.

Governor Geary's experience in the Kansas-Nevada struggle caused a radical change in his political sentiments, and when the rebellion was precipitated he cut loose entirely from the Democratic party. It was impossible for one who had taken so prominent a part in public affairs, and who had gained so wide a reputation, to remain long in private life. Towards the close of Governor Curtin's term, General Geary was widely spoken of as his successor. His great popularity among the soldiers, and his general acceptability, rendered his nomination almost certain. He was elected in 1866, by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1869, but by a greatly reduced majority. His services as Governor are fresh in the public mind, and need not be recapitulated. Governor Geary had his faults and weaknesses, like other men, but we shall not dwell upon these in this connection. He was a much better man than he has been judged to be, and yet he was not as blameless as some suppose. His personal vanity will not dim the lustre of his military achievements, and his errors will not be weighed against his statesmanship. The suddenness of his death has created for him such a family universal sympathy, and the whole State will join in paying tribute to his memory.

The total amount of land granted by Congress to railroads since the year 1850 is 170,859,720 acres, worth $2 50 an acre—$442,060,800.

PERSONAL.

There is a boy in Austin, Texas, who is desirous of knowing who he is. He does not even know his name, and yet wishes some family to claim him. Two boys, white captives, were taken from the Indians by General McKenzie at his recent victory. One of the boys has been recognized as Temple Friend, the son of John Friend, now of Eldorado, Kansas. He was taken at a massacre four or five years ago, in which several women were killed, and the mother of the boy was scalped but recovered. The grandfather of the boy spent about five thousand dollars to effect his rescue, and had given up all hopes of ever seeing him again. The other boy has not been claimed.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* is reliably informed that Mr. Pomeroy contemplates making Topeka his future home, as he is largely interested in the manufacturing interests of that city.

The disabilities of Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, were removed by the House last Friday. Mr. Hunter was Speaker of the twenty-sixth Congress, and was a member of the Senate from 1847 until he joined the rebellion in 1861. He was at one time Secretary of State of the Confederacy. There was no opposition to granting him amnesty.

It is rumored at Washington that owing to the recent exposures of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, and particularly to the poor state of his health, James Brooks would very shortly resign his seat. Sunset Cox is mentioned as his successor in the event of his resignation.

The other day there died in one of the counties of South Carolina two respectable citizens. They were of the same surname; they also were cousins; they were members of the same religious denomination; their wives were sisters; they were both nullifiers when South Carolina took the lead in this political adventure. Each one was the father of thirteen children; each of these men had three sons and ten daughters. Where can a parallel to this be found?

Edwin Booth, in playing Hamlet, frequently uses, in the grave-yard scene, the skull of a horse-thief, named Glover, who was hanged in the West, for stealing horses, and who bequeathed his skull to the elder Booth, as a memento.

The most superb furniture in Washington is said to be in the house of Senator Stewart, selected by Mrs. Stewart during her five years' sojourn in Europe. There is a table composed of a gilt stand supporting a slab of the finest black marble, inlaid with flowers and fruits of Florentine mosaic, and a cabinet of ebony and Florentine mosaic which is said by connoisseurs to be equalled only by one in the Pitti Palace.

Those who have traveled along the Gulf coast, between New Orleans and Mobile, will no doubt recollect Captain Bill Smith and his famous bachelor hotel, the "Hole in the Wall," in Biloxi, Miss. Captain Bill, or Mr. William Drysdale, his proper name, died suddenly a few days ago at Pascagoula, Miss., of congestive chill.

The octogenarian Guizot is absolutely bringing out another book. The subject is "Monarchy, Imperialism and Republicanism." This veteran statesman and author entered on his 86th year last October. He has seen three monarchies, two empires and three republics.

STATE NEWS.

The New Brighton *Press* of Friday says: The Chinese brethren on the North side have been celebrating their New Year festival during the past week; and, if we are to judge from the hilarity and the "bland like *smiles*" which have taken place on the part of the almond-eyed race, we should say that they resemble very much scenes that occur among our own people on similar occasions—especially the *smiling* part of the programme. Bret Harte knew whereof he affirmed.

A young man named Carter, about twenty-one years of age, died suddenly on the 1st inst., in Morris township, Greene county, of acute pneumonia.

A new sheet and boiler iron mill will be finished in New Castle, by the 1st of July.

The Keystone needle mill, located on Pigeon creek, near Lawrenceville, Chester county, is turning out from 25,000 to 30,000 needles per week.

A Mrs. Peoples, residing in Providence township, Lancaster county, has a cat that roosts with the chickens every night. Roost is evidently the right word, for she sits on a two-inch stick between the chickens, which seem as well pleased as the cat herself. This she has been doing since her feline companion died. She spends a good deal of her time with the chickens during the day also.

The North East *Star* has a correspondent in West Green, Erie county, who writes that paper that a lady by the name of Owens, residing there, was taken ill by raising a large amount of blood—as the correspondent writes —two quarts. That on the morning of the 28th of January she was seized with death. She did not die, lingering along for several days, and finally arose from her bed through revelation—as she claimed—sat at the table with the family, washed the dishes after the meal, singing hymns during the time. That evening she put on the clothes prepared for her to be buried in, went to church and took part in the worship. She now refuses all food, taking nothing but water, saying the hymns he sings are her food. At the last accounts she had passed nine days without nourishment, and still lives to rejoice.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Mrs Anna L. Beaver died at her residence in Chester Valley, Chester county, on Sunday last, aged eighty-six years. She was the mother of Dr. D. L. Beaver, of this city. The Doctor's father, grandfather and grandmother all died at the age of eighty-six years—a rather singular coincidence.

The Erie *Dispatch* states that the dead calm and extraordinary severe frost, will leave visible less blue water on the surface of Lake Erie than any winter in the recollection of the ubiquitous "oldest inhabitant."

John S. Phillips, one of the proprietors of the Bloomsburg *Republican*, has sold his interest to E. M. Wardin.

The Congregational Association of Western Pennsylvania will begin its annual session to-morrow, in the Congregational Church at Mercer.

The Rev. Mr. Day, of Waverly, Iowa, has accepted a call from Christ church, Brownsville, and entered upon his duties. The Rev. Mr. Harsden, of West Virginia, has accepted a call from St. John's church, in West Brownsville, and will soon enter upon his duties.

Kane, of McKean county shipped over three hundred deer to market during this season.

The Clinton *Republican* gives an interesting sketch of William Huff, the oldest resident of Beech Creek. He was born near Jaysburg, November 17th, 1780, and is now in his ninety-third year. He assisted in fitting out Perry's fleet, and took part in the engagement. The old veteran now draws a pension of ninety-six dollars from the government for his services.

In Manayunk lives a German alderman, named Peter Delhm, proprietor of a beer saloon, lately elected to office. His first case was a suit as to who should pay for breaking a window glass. Two Germans had a fight, and one threw a stone at the other, who dodged it, and the missile went crashing through the window. They were arrested and brought before Peter, and after hearing the evidence, this learned scion of the law came to the following decision: "I am te law; unt ven I'm pehint te bar, I'm Peter Delhm, unt I can shist see through dis case like as clear as day. If dis man had not dodge his pig Dutch head, de vindow vas not get proke. So I say he pay for it, shust for dodging."

In addition to the particulars of the killing of Charles Zitzer, of Carlisle, given in our columns Saturday morning, we learn that an inquest has been held over the remains, the jury returning the following verdict. "That the deceased came to his death by being struck by his son with an iron pestle, in defence of his brother."

The Eastern coal district, according to staties given by the Scranton *Republican*, there were in 1872, 163 persons killed in the mines, 462 injured, 84 wives deprived of husbands, and 283 children left fatherless. The proportion of dead and injured was greater in Luzerne county, averaging one death to every 74,000 tons of coal mined. In Columbia county the mines are operated with exemplary care, and during two years past not a single life has been lost, and but three persons were injured.

The soldiers and sailors of Carbon county will meet at Mauch Chunk on the 25th inst. for the purpose of organizing a society, and will partake of a grand banquet in the evening.

Burglars have invaded Lancaster. They went though a shoe store Friday morning, and took nearly the entire stock, valued at over $600.

Hon. T. J. Lowry, of Conneautville, brother of Senator Lowry, of Erie, died last Monday, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was born in Erie county, and shortly after settling at Conneautville, was elected Associate Judge of Crawford county, serving on the bench in all eleven years. Since the close of his official career he has, so far as his health permitted, pursued the practice of the law. He leaves a wife seriously prostrated by paralysis, not even being able to move, and several children, one of them a confirmed invalid.

In December 3,037,600 cigars were manufactured and sold in the York, Cumberland, and Perry districts—the largest number ever made and disposed of before in the district in one month.

A correspondent of the Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* writes from Beaver Falls; "All the snow that fell in this place this winter has been carefully measured as soon as it stopped falling, and before it had time to settle. So far we have had seven feet five inches of snow, and at the present time there is supposed to be four and a half feet in the woods."

The New Castle *Journal* of Saturday says: As we go to press we learn from the Board of Health that there is but one case of small-pox in the city, and that one in the Second ward, the other cases reported on Monday last being out of danger.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Friday says: three wood-choppers, employed by Messrs. Martin & Co., becoming drunk yesterday, near Portage Station, quarreled among themselves, and knives being used freely, one was stabbed so severely that his life is despaired of. The other two were arrested and taken to the Ebensburg jail. We did not learn the names of the parties engged in the affray.

Ground has been broken in Pittston for the erection of a new opera house.

Mr. Carl Rieck of Minersville, Schuylkill county, lost by death, last week, his wife and three children.

Forty-seven mad dogs have recently been killed in Brecknock township, Berks county. All the trouble was caused by a single rabid canine.

What Time Has Taught Us.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses of aloes, salts, jalap, croton oil, calomel, colcynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies the sinking constitution, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principal, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

GOOD ADVICE.

Have you a Cough? Have you Bronchitis? Have you night sweats? Have you Spitting of Blood? Have you Consumption, or any disease of Throat or Lungs? If you have any Complaint mentioned, get

Wilson's Great Consumptive Remedy.

So great is our faith in the above preparation that if you are not thoroughly satisfied after using one package that it will effect a cure your money will be refunded. Please call for a circular containing original receipt.

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SPECIAL AGENT,
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Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasson Brown and bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
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BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Eureka Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1872.

1. Capital Stock	$	125,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		300,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
United States 5-20's	200,000 00	
Premium on same, at 13½ per Cent.	8,100 00	
Discounted and Premiums Notes	83,384 37	
Cash in Banks	16,393 43	
Mortgage Loans	5,000 00	
Book Accounts, for Premiums	5,397 23	
	$	178,481 03
3. Premiums Rec'd in 1872	$63,316 60	
4. Interest Received in 1872	9,000 11	
	$	72,915 71
5. PAID IN 1872.		
Net Losses	$37,053 94	
Return Premiums, Re-Insurance, Telegraphing and Fire Marshal	13,985 86	
Dividend	12,000 00	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	2,154 21	
Taxes and Stamps	1,213 49	
	$	71,407 50
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1872	$1,870,075 00	
7. Amount of Insurances, December 31, 1872, not exceeding	8,000 00	
Total Losses Paid, from July, 1855, to January, 1872, inclusive	$	782,558 41
Total Dividends Paid in same time	$	300,350 00

DIRECTORS.

JAMES I. BENNETT, R. J. ANDERSON,
W. J. ANDERSON, HENRY HAYS,
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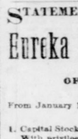
WM. ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.



When Dumb Animals

Cry out their gladness—when cripples take up their beds and walk—when Rheumatism is banished—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful CENTAUR LINIMENT. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
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4. It will not become stale or

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 8, 1873.

The bank statement received by wire to-day is as follows:

Legal tenders, decreased	$ 494,400
Specie, increased	423,300
Decrease in reserve	$ 971,300
Circulation increased	3,120,700
Circulation increased	19,600
Liabilities increased	$3,158,300

Showing a total gain of over one million in reserve, the loans having increased $7,050,000. The statement is unfavorable for New York, but the decrease in reserve arising, as it does, from shipments made to country banks, indicates an increase of home resources on the part of these last institutions.

In home circles the week past has been one of increasing ease in money and a growing confidence in the future prosperity of trade. Heavy shipments of coal, amounting to over 2,000,000 bushels, have been made, adding first to the wealth produced by labor for this district. We can quote the money market easy, with no great pressure for loans; the banks, however, are shaping their discount lines with reference to the April demand, so that only short time paper is in favor. With the opening of spring will come a heavy call for money from our lumber interests, and a borrowing demand from most of the lumber dealers, who will have to "carry" their cuts of the pine regions, when the "drive" comes down to market, and who, therefore, must look to their city correspondents to be "carried" in turn.

—The operations of the syndicate closed with Friday, and the result shows that although the subscriptions have been large and gratifying in the extreme, yet the loan is not all taken. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. therefore telegraph their agents here to continue to receive subscriptions on the same terms as before. By the terms of the contract between the government and their agents, there remains yet six months in which to market the remainder of the loan, and it is a moral certainty that as far as the Treasury is concerned the loan will be placed—for the parties contracting to take the loan are strong enough in themselves to carry the load, but it is quite as certain that $300,000,000 5-20's will be called in for redemption. The onward progress of the credit of the United States cannot be stayed, and it will not be long before independent capital will be asking the privilege of taking 4 per cent. bonds for the basis of banking, and step into the place of those now refusing to accept 5-20's for 6 per cents.

In drawing a comparison between our own loan and that of the French government, which is now on the minds of every one, it should be remembered that France gave a six per cent. loan at 84, paying five per cent. commission, while the United States offers a five per cent. loan at par, paying a commission of one-half of one per cent. That the loan will be rapidly absorbed, both here and in Europe during the easy money market of the coming spring, there can be no doubt. It is the only five per cent. loan that will ever be issued by our government, and within twelve months its four and four and a half per cent. loans will be eagerly sought after in all the markets of the world, where absolute security is required, notwithstanding the opposition of the German bankers who are loath to surrender their six per cents, and are doing all they can to defeat the syndicate.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. bonds of 1880	113¾	113¾
U. S. bonds of 1868	110	110
U. S. bonds of 1867	114½	114½
U. S. bonds of 1865	114½	114½
U. S. bonds of 1864	114½	114½
New	114½	114½
New	114½	114½
Currency 6s	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States of 1881	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114½	114½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114½
United States 5-20s of 1868	114½	114½
United States 10-40s	110¾	111
United States 6s of 1881	113¾	113¾
United States 6s, January and July	115½	115½
United States 6s, January and July	115½	115½
United States 6s, January and July	115½	115½

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Expected Rupture Between President Thiers and the French Assembly.

PARIS, February 8.—The Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly to-day adopted the amendment proposed, providing that the Council of Ministers shall decide whether the presence of Theirs is required in the Assembly during the discussions on interpellations. The proposal of Dufaure for speedy legislation on the subjects of the election for and composition of the next Assembly, the composition and powers of the second Chamber and organization of the Executive department during the interval between the dissolution of the present and the meeting of the next Assembly was rejected. The committee then adopted the remaining articles and elected Duke De Broyfie, its reporter. It is believed that the action of the committee will lead to a rupture between Thiers and the Assembly.

PARIS, February 9.—The final action of the Committee of Thirty on the constitutional project was wholly unexpected. It causes excitement and uneasiness. Rentes are flat, and the boulevards have been crowded all day, despite the severe weather, with people eagerly discussing the matter. It is hoped in official quarters that the breach between the President is not irreparable. The *Bien Public* acknowledges the gravity of the situation. The *Journal Des Debats* thinks the Assembly will not accept all the recommendations of the committee, and will ultimately pronounce in favor of President Thiers.

Lefebure Durnfile, a Senator *under the empire*, and now one of the *Directors* of the Societe Industrielle, has been *arrested* for connection with all *past* fraudulent financial transactions. Another *Director* of the company has fled from the city.

Scotch Emigration.

LONDON, February 8.—At a meeting of the West country Highlanders at Glasgow, last night, the Marquis of Lorne delivered an address. Speaking of the number of Scotchmen who have left their country during the past year, he said he looked upon the emigration movement with pain, especially when directed toward the *United States*. Scotland was able to support an immense population, and laborers were scarce. If the people will emigrate, he hoped they would go to British colonies.

The Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, February 8.—Five hundred Carlists under Labalis made an attack yesterday on Viladrate and were repulsed by the garrison, which numbered only one hundred men. The authorities announce that the insurrection in Saragossa is completely suppressed. King Amadeus has signed a decree for the organization of artillery service. Several officers who oppose any change resigned.

PARIS, February 8.—Intelligence from the north of Spain says the Carlist force defeated by Spanish troops at Ayas, is again ready to take the field. The commander of the Spanish troops at Alsasua is apprehensive of an attack, and demands reinforcements. Olla, with two thousand Carlists, defeated a government force at Dova, in Guipuzcoa, and now threatens General Urgara.

International Congress at Vienna.

VIENNA, February 8.—Count Andrassy has informed Minister Jay that the government consents to the International Congress, to meet at Vienna pending the Exposition, to consider the best mode of encouraging useful inventions and manufactures. After the close of the exhibition the Congress will, in accordance with the desire of the President, negotiate on the subject.

Empress Caroline Augusta Dead.

VIENNA, February 9.—Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of Emperor Francis I, and grandmother of the reigning Emperor, died yesterday, aged 81.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 8.—A cotton mill near Oldham was badly damaged by fire to-day. One hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

ERENE, February 8.—The Swiss Council of State have stopped the salaries for three months of all the priests who read from their pulpits unauthorized Papal briefs establishing a separate Catholic Church in Geneva. The conference at Basle determined to create grand Swiss Bishopric of dissidents from Rome.

ROME, February 8.—De Courcelles, the new French Ambassador to the Vatican, presented his credentials to the Pope to-day.

The United States steamship Shenandoah arrived at Spezzia yesterday. Rear Admiral James Alden and several of his officers are in Naples and will be received to-morrow by the King.

PARIS, February 8.—A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies urgently demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits from Hungary.

PARIS, February 8.—The northern portion of France has been visited by a heavy snow storm. Railway trains are blockaded, and English mails are two days overdue.

The Court at Lizeurx has sentenced nine persons to pay fines and suffer imprisonment for affiliating with the International Society.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—The Turks and government has sent assistance to the sufferers by the earthquake in Candia.

PARIS, February 9. Three days' mails are now due from England. The Northern Railway is still blockaded by snow. No trains have come through since the storm began.

MADRID, February 9.—There has been a heavy fall of snow here. In Congress yesterday the debate on the reorganization of the army ended with the adoption of the bill which makes military service compulsory on all.

GENEVA, February 9.—The Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has decided against the complete separation of church and State.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 8, 2 p. m.—Consols for money 92¼@92⅝, and for account 92⅝@92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92⅛; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91⅜; new 5s, 90⅝; *Erie* 25⅜. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £70,000. Discount in the open market is ⅝ per cent lower than the bank rate.

PARIS, February 8.—Rentes 66 for francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Cotton tending downward; nothing quoted; sales of 12,000 bales; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American, speculation and export 1,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December or January at 9 13-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter quiet; No 2 spring 9s. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d@28s 9d. Beef 87s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 34s. Turpentine, February 8, refined petroleum 44⅞ francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 9, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and extending eastward over the upper lake regions, and southeastward over Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to very brisk southerly and easterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with possibly some from Missouri to the northern portion of Michigan, and possibly rain south of the latter region to Missouri and the lower Ohio valley. For the Middle States winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly, with rising temperature and generally clear weather. For New England, westerly and southwesterly winds, diminishing in force, and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, westerly to southerly winds and clear weather. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, easterly to southerly winds, with rising temperature and clear weather.

A fire yesterday morning at Detroit destroyed the Detroit Car Wheel foundry. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 9.—River rising slowly, with twenty feet six inches in the chute. Clear and cold. Mercury ranged from 9 to 32 degrees. Arrived—Tom. Bodman, Esperanza, H. C. Yeager and Potomac, Cincinnati; Alaska, New Orleans. Departed—Mary Houston, over the falls; Potomac, over the falls, New Orleans; Potomac, over the falls, Memphis. The Ajax, Charley Brown, J. S. McDonald, Dick Fulton No. 3, and Charley McDonald, took their tows safely over the falls, and will leave for below to-morrow. Fifteen is expected to ascend the falls for Cincinnati to-night, she is seventeen days out from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back. The Peytona is coming out of the head of the canal with her barges. The Parker and Ben Harrison, with their blown party aground and had to cut a large loose to avoid being pulled on Wilkins's dam. The Parker lodged on the dam, and the McClellen went over and lodged below, head up. A small hole was knocked in the Parker's side, but she soon stopped, being light, and will probably be brought to the wharf in the morning. The McClellen will be towed up to-morrow. Over a million bushels of coal was taken over the Falls to-day. The levee was crowded with boats, largely all the wheeling boats ascending and descending the Falls.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—River thirty-five feet and falling. Arrived—Mary Miller, Memphis. Weather clear and cold. Mercury 20. The ice from the Alleghany and Monongahela is expected to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 6.—Clear and cold. Mercury 23 to 40. The river has risen thirty inches and still rising at the rate of two inches an hour. Forbust—Up—Arlington, Quickstep, Mollie Moore and Wonnacon. Down—Tatascon, Quickstep, Anna and Mary Ann, and tow. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 9.—Arrived—Raven, St. Louis; Lady Lee, Memphis; W. C. Lewis, St. Louis; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati; Northwestern, Cincinnati; Ben Harrison, New Orleans; St. Joseph, St. Louis; Mary Alice, Vicksburg; John Gilpatrick, St. Louis; Eclipse, Chippewa; Lady Lee, Red River; W. J. Tyrone, Nashville; Lady Lee, Red River; Mollie Moore, Evansville; Ben Harrison, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Clear. Price's Bend this morning and sunk in 18 feet of water. She lies sideways in the channel and can be easily raised. The Lady Lee brought her passengers, and when she left there was only two feet water in her main hold. The obstruction is right to the name that sunk the Belle of Shreveport last fall. The barge Elsie, loaded with grain for Buckman, capsized here last night, throwing about forty car loads into the river. The accident is said to have been caused by loading the entire cargo on deck, making her top heavy.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 9.—Clear and pleasant. Arrived—City of Augusta, White River; Nashville, Cincinnati. Departed—Robert Mitchell, Louisville.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Arrived—Hawkeye, Ohio River; Gamble Lewis, Vicksburg; Deamel, Red river; Glenlove and Continental, New Orleans; Boa Accord, Tennessee river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. River about stationary. Considerable ice passed here to-day. Weather clear and mild.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 8.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra $6 00; No 1, $1 91@1 93; amber $1 79. Corn, oats and barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Receipts bags 5 00.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 8.—Wheat scarce. Corn dull at 60c, barley steady; two quarts $1 10.

SENATOR POMEROY.

The Kansas Bribery Investigation—Testimony of Senator Yorke.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—The following, which is part of Colonel Yorke's testimony before the Investigating Committee at Topeka, Kansas, has not before appeared in any published account of the Senatorial contest in that State. In answer to a question concerning a trip made by Yorke to Washington in January, 1872, as agent of Independence, Kansas, to secure the removal of the land office to that city, the witness said he had an interview with Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell on that subject on the evening of January 15th, and that the decision was unanimous against making the removal to Independence. The next day he, (Yorke), called upon Gen. McEwan, of Washington, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and McEwan gave him the affidavits of the woman Alice Caton, charging Pomeroy with having criminal connection with her at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, the same evening. The witness went to Pomeroy's house where he had an interview with the Senator, which he thus details: Mr. Pomeroy excused himself to his guests and invited me into the next room, where I showed him the papers I received from General McEwan, and asked him to read them. He said, in reply to interrogations by me, that he did write a letter recommending the appointment to a position in the United States Treasury Department of the woman therein referred to; that he was at Barnum's Hotel, and would more at the time stated in such papers; *that* the woman referred to therein was *there* at the same time. Did not know whether she was *registering* his, but that she was *registered* there. Could not thought her room was *near* his. Could not say whether *there was a door* between *the* rooms. Did not know whether that occupied by door between *He* denied having any improper *relations* with the woman. He said a young *man*, whose name he could not then call to mind, went to Baltimore with him, occupied the same bed with him that night, and was confident he could get the young man's affidavit to that effect. He said these papers were got up by W. C. Corman and some one else, I think Lieutenant Dunlap, as a black mailing scheme. That the same thing had been attempted upon Senators Mo t on and Chandler. I understood him to mean that the woman had made similar charges against Morton and Chandler. He said he hated to have such things brought out against him, even if they were false. He did not want to take the time and trouble to disprove them, and that he would very much regret having such things said of him by persons of character and standing, but did not care what the Democratic papers might say, as it would be regarded as a political lie.

Question—Did you not at the time you handed these papers to Senator Pomeroy, speak about the land office and say in substance that you wanted to show him that you were in earnest, or that you had never been able to make him understand the importance of the removal of the land office to Independence to him personally? Answer—I did, and explained to him in what manner he had bitter enemies in Independence, and that the matter the papers referred to was known to several there. The *Independent* had a letter which said something about it, but that the better part of the community had never given credit to their lawfulness; but if we failed to get the land office after what he had promised to the people while there and to Colonel Grass and Major Wilson since then, it was not impolitic in him to discharge them, as they were in not getting the office and their indignation towards him they might use these statements against him. That Wilson was cognizant of the matter and had corresponded with Pomeroy. Was personally acquainted with W. C. Corman. That the removal of the land office would tend to make him friends and disarm any attempt to shatter him or injure his character in connection with these charges. That is just as near as can remember my statement to him. Pomeroy further stated that he particularly desired me to say he could have whatever he asked of the Interior Department; that he was in earnest in the matter, and would see me the next morning at eight o'clock and arrange the matter definitely. The land office was removed to Independence, as promised, a few days afterwards. The witness added that he had not used the Caton document against Pomeroy in the Senatorial contest and that its publication in Topeka during that contest was without his knowledge or approval, and would have did not approve of said publication. A dispatch has been sent to Pomeroy by the Chairman of the committee requesting him to appear, and informing him that if he refuses to attend any statement he may see fit to make in the matter will be duly considered.

EX-GOV. GEARY.

His Funeral to Take Place on Thursday.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 9.—The funeral of ex-Governor Geary is announced to take place on Thursday morning next, from the First Presbyterian church, on Market square. On Wednesday, at such time as the Legislature may designate, the remains will lie in state at the Capitol. Prayer will be offered under the supervision of the State authorities, and immediate charge of the Knights Templar.

CRIMES.

Probable Murder in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., February 9.—John Henry Miller, a butcher, went home last night and found his wife very much excited and trying to eject from her room Ferdinand Druggest, a man whom she declared had attempted to commit a rape on her. Miller quickly ejected the man to leave, and after his refusal fired one ball, taking effect in Druggest's face, just under the left eye. The ball could not be found in the head, and Druggest will probably die.

Murder of a Farmer by a Tramp.

ERIE, PA., February 9.—John Flanders, a farmer, near Brocton, New York, was murdered this morning by a German tramp named Deitzel, who called at the house and asked for breakfast. Flanders told him he was busy and could not attend to him at present, but he demanded it, and when Flanders refused struck him with his axe. Mr. Cook became very melancholy and on one occasion was detected in an attempt to commit suicide. Subsequently he cheered up again and commenced paying attentions to a lady living in the Twelfth ward. This lately it was the opinion of his friends that he was about to be married again, when something occurred which broke off the match. The next heard of Cook he was found dead. He had committed suicide by cutting his wife's throat. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital and treated, but the physicians could not restore the frozen limbs and it was determined to amputate them. Yesterday four physicians visited the Hospital for the purpose of performing the operation, but Cook would not permit them to proceed, stating that he would "rather die than live without legs." The physicians desisted, but hope that the unfortunate man will change his determination and allow the operation to be performed, which will be the only chance of saving his life.

CITY MATTERS.

Fowler vs. the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Judges Sharswood and Williams, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have filed with Mr. Keenan, the Prothonotary of the court, their dissent from the opinion of the court as delivered by Judge Agnew in this case. It had been supposed that the decision of the Supreme Court, reversing the judgment of the District Court, was unanimous. But this was not so, and the decision of the Supreme court against the validity of the mortgage held by the bank was by a divided court. It is understood that the case will ultimately be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Screen Bill.

On Saturday the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and Railroad Coal Producers' Exchange held a meeting at the office of Fawcett & Son, corner of Water and Market streets, Capt. Captain No. J. Bigley in the chair, and Wm. A. McIntosh, Secretary. The President stated that the object of the meeting was to take some action to endeavor to defeat the Miners screen bill, now before the Legislature. On motion, a committee of five from each Coal Exchange was appointed to go to Harrisburg. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: Pittsburgh Coal Exchange—Messrs. J. F. Dravo, Joseph Walton, Col. Samuel Schoonmaker, Capt. M. Jones and Robert Cornet. Railroad Coal Exchange—Messrs. Alex. Gordon, Robert Dickson, Charles Armstrong, F. C. Negley and Wm. McIntosh. This committee will leave for the State Capital in a few days.

Tavern Keeper Beaten.

Quite an affray occurred at the Green Tree Tavern, Liberty, near Thirteenth street, on Saturday afternoon. It is alleged that David Jones and Thos. Dunn entered the tavern and demanded some drinks from the proprietor, John Henry Thieler. The latter, for some reason, refused to fulfill the order, whereupon a fight ensued, during which Thieler was severely beaten about the head and face with a pop bottle, in the hands of either Jones or Dunn. After the skirmish the two visitors left, and Thieler was conveyed to his home, and a surgeon summoned. The sufferer's wounds were propounced not dangerous. The affair was reported to Alderman Taylor. Before this magistrate Thieler preferred charges of felonious assault and battery against Jones and Dunn, and warrants for their arrest were issued. Up to a late hour last night the defendants had not been made prisoners.

Rev. Henry Morgan

The gentleman, who is announced to give six lectures in this city comes to us highly endorsed by the press, both secular and religious of Boston. He has given much of his life to work among the poorer classes of that city, and is at the head of a Mission enterprise that has been the means of accomplishing great good. It is called the First Independent Methodist Church of Boston. It is Congregational in government, Baptist as respects immersion, and Methodist in doctrine and modes of worship. Mr. Morgan built his chapel almost entirely with the proceeds of his lectures. His success as a lecturer has been very great. He has frequently had audiences of over three thousand to hear him in Boston Music Hall, and his opening subject in this city will be "Past Young Men" at the Academy of Music Monday evening, February 17th. To convey an idea of the immense popularity of this lecture, it is only necessary to state that he has given it twenty-six thirty times in Boston, to crowded houses.

A SAD CASE.

A Husband Frozen on His Wife's Grave.

A sad case was brought to the notice of the reporter on Saturday morning. Eight months ago an employe on oil refinery, named William Cook, lost his wife. Mr. Cook became very melancholy and on one occasion was detected in an attempt to commit suicide. Subsequently he cheered up again and commenced paying attentions to a lady living in the Twelfth ward. This lately it was the opinion of his friends that he was about to be married again, when something occurred which broke off the match. The next heard of Cook he was found dead. He had committed suicide by cutting his wife's throat. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital and treated, but the physicians could not restore the frozen limbs and it was determined to amputate them. Yesterday four physicians visited the Hospital for the purpose of performing the operation, but Cook would not permit them to proceed, stating that he would "rather die than live without legs." The physicians desisted, but hope that the unfortunate man will change his determination and allow the operation to be performed, which will be the only chance of saving his life.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Anniversary Meeting—Reports of the Board of Managers and Treasurer —Election of Officers—Address by the Rev. F. A. Noble.

The Women's Christian Association held their fifth anniversary meeting last evening in the Third Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue. The attendance was large, and great interest was manifested in the exercises.

After the usual introductory exercises, Mr. H. K. Porter came forward and read the report of the Board of Managers, of which the following is a brief abstract:

The object of this Association is the improvement of the moral, intellectual and social condition of women and children. The endeavor to accomplish this object has resulted in the organization of four distinct homes—the Temporary Home for Destitute Women, Home for Aged Protestant Women, Boarding Home for Working Women, and Sheltering Arms. In addition, we have the Zenana Mission, Bible Readers' work, and Industrial School.

The Temporary Home for Destitute Women, at Chatham street, has received during the year two hundred and thirty-seven persons. Of this number fifty-three were children. The closing year has been one of prosperity. This eldest branch society has always received liberal support. The Board's wants are now unspoken. Not only are the destitute sheltered, but strangers are received and aided on their journeys, the sick cheerfully ministered to, and persons without employment furnished with a comfortable Christian home until permanent situations are secured. Here aged women gather friends, find a resting place; and eventually, by the kind operation of the managers, funds are secured requisite to their admission to the Home of Aged Protestant Women. This Home is also a place of probation for uniformable women desiring admission to the Sheltering Arms. Four persons have during the time required by the Committee of Reception of the last named branch, found entrance to the Reformatory Home. Another wayward one, by advice of the managers, and accompanied by one of the ladies, returned, after three years' wandering, to her father's house.

The Home for Aged Protestant Women, located at Wilkinsburg, reports at the close of this year nineteen inmates. Eleven persons have been received during the year; three have died. The Home and grounds are in admirable order. The furnishing of the house awaits completion. It is urged by the Managers that those churches which have signified their intention of furnishing rooms, place the necessary funds in the hands of the Treasurer. A charge is noted in the Board of officers—the resignation of Mrs. Felix Brunot, at her earnest solicitation, being also accepted, and Miss Jane Holmes chosen to fill the vacancy. The Boarding Home for Working Women, 105 Arch street, Allegheny, reports having received during the year fifty-four boarders. At present there are seventeen, all the house can accommodate. A change of location is deemed imperative for want of room, resulted in the purchase of the present building, at a cost of $9,000. The Managers have decided to offer the house for sale, and secure a larger one. This move becomes a pressing want of the times, and is almost self-sustaining. All over the latest spring homes for working women are being established. The Managers, in addition to providing a permanent home for those who desire it, wish to do for sewing seeking women what those limited means oblige them to seek temporary lodgings in questionable localities. This was a primary object of the Home: it has been deferred for lack of room. Will not liberal Christians hasten to forward this work—and the Board to redouble efforts to secure a building suited to the purposes of the Home —one which will be an honor and blessing to the city? We chronicle a change in the Board of Managers occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Felix Brunot, President, and the loss of Mrs. Thomas, Jr., Secretary. Mrs. R. B. Campbell was chosen to fill the former, Mrs. Foster the latter vacancy. A new office, that of spiritual advisor, has been instituted, and one of the Managers, admirably fitted for the position, accepted it. Regular meetings and Bible classes are under her control.

Sheltering Arms.—Located in Allentown, adjoining Home for Aged Protestant Women, upon ground donated by James Kelly, Esq., was formally opened October 9th. This Home was projected in 1871. A plan of the proposed edifice received the approval of the Board. The managers, with their accustomed caution, feared to undertake its execution as a whole, lest in so doing they might embarrass its finance. They determined, upon their own construction of a wing, which is so arranged as to subserve the purpose of a permanent reformatory home. The work completed is less than half, and recently been characterized "the least encouraging field of effort," owing to the indifference of the people not to be benefited. That this is apparent, and not real, the managers are led to believe from two incidents. A poor woman requested, and was granted, the church on Sabbath evening, and pressed into the basket of one of the Managers one dollar, saying it was all she could spare, but as a fallen and reclaimed woman, interested in the success of the cause, wished to "cast it in her mite." A teacher called upon another Manager and requested the "loan of the piano" as she would rather use the harmonium. The rooms of this Home are furnished by contributions from the churches, and the Managers trust churches holding themselves pledged, or purposing to assist in this work, will attend to the matter at their earliest convenience. Fifty dollars has been placed in the sewing room. The laundry is completely furnished. From these two branches of industry the Managers hope to derive much revenue, as will materially reduce the expenditures of the Home. Four persons have been admitted over the sheltering arms. The Managers are sincerely grateful to all who have aided in the completion of the Home. The Pittsburgh Female College of Missionary Society of America, or Zenana Work, is an auxiliary of the Women's Christian Association. This meeting is auxiliary to the Board of Officers and Managers, meets once in three months. It was the purpose of this society in the beginning, in part, the expenses of Miss Coffin, who proposed engaging in Zenana work in Calcutta. As she is prevented by failing health to leave home, it was suggested that the funds collected to establishing a Children's Hospital in Calcutta, under the care of Mrs. Hostetter.

The Mission Band of St. Andrew's report having collected, since last November, $218 05. With this amount they have supported Miss Gorman, Miss Morgan, Miss Mattick, Mrs. Thurston and Miss Gazzam. The "Orphan Asylum Band" meets regularly the first Monday of each month, and report $40 ready to support their "little adopted sister," Jessie Denny, in Calcutta. The Industrial School for First Methodist Church Band, Allegheny, report having collected $54 75 to be donated to the Children's Hospital in Calcutta. The Sixth Ward Band report $50, Tech-Light Bearers' Band, Lawrenceville, report $20, Mt. Union Band, Soldiers' Orphans, the sum necessary to support a child in the Orphanage at Calcutta. All this has been accomplished without interfering with the regular work of missions in the churches.

Home for Colored Women.—Miss Kate Cummings, our first bible reader, was called from labor to reward during the year. The Association has secured two bible readers, Miss Hodge and Miss Lewis, parts of the week to reading of the Scriptures, distribution of tracts, religious conversation and prayer. Average number of visits per month, 200. In addition to this service, to one of the bible readers is delegated the instruction of a class of colored girls, and under the superintendence of Miss Smith. To the other, care is given Sabbath afternoon, in the bible building, under control of Mrs. Hodges. The Industrial School is prospering, having an average attendance of 50 scholars and 15 teachers. The children are taught to sew, and while employed are instructed by profitable reading. The garments are donated and given as rewards, a certain number of tickets for attendance, conduct and proficiency securing an article of apparel.

It has been the custom of the Association, at the close of the year, to project a new enterprise, and to devote special effort. It has been apparent, from the demands made upon the "Temporary Home," always full, yet in some unknown way finding room for another "weary one," that this home is too small. The Managers do not feel justified in allowing matters to remain in this condition, and are impressed with the importance of securing, at the present favorable time, the Gilmore property, kindly donated the Association by Peter Schoen, and long kept in view for the purposes of the Industrial School or home for Bible reader. Having obtained the consent of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the managers have decided to dispose of both pieces of property, combine the funds, and purchase, in a central location, a building to be called the Women's Christian Association Building. This would afford us a field of effort parallel to that occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, but extending further, in this building would be located the Temporary Home and Sheltering Arms. It would also secure a reception room and parlor, always open, where the ladies interested in the various works would be under the care of the Committee of Managers would be held. Through its officers and committee it would offer counsel, sympathy and Christian support, and assistance in securing employment. This could be reached by all needy persons, respectable, industrious women; strangers in the city in search of work; ladies desiring reliable servants, who have work to dispose of, and know not where to offer it—a class whose self-respect and position place them beyond the reach of the public charities, but who are to require the true Christian charity of sympathy and love. This building will also serve as a depository where articles of needle-work may be offered for sale, and orders for the execution of work received. An Employment Committee would undertake to secure situations for applicants as teachers, saleswomen, governesses and housekeepers.

The following Board of Officers and Managers have been elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. Felix R. Brunot. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Wm. A. Herron. Treasurer—Mrs. W. P. Logan. Secretary—Miss Ada Hofstot. Managers—Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Elias Loomis, Mrs. Robert Schaffer, Mrs. Jane Holmes, Mrs. George H. Thurston, Mrs. James Irwin, Mrs. Mary Blair, Mrs. Dr. Chaney, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, Miss Mary Bryan, Miss J. M. Smith, Mrs. D. C. Clapp, Mrs. Elina Sands, Mrs. Max. Morehead, Honorary Managers—Mrs. James Verner, Mrs. Frank Woods.

REPORTS OF THE TREASURERS.

Mr. Porter also read the following synopsis of the reports of the several treasurers of the different branches of the work of the Association:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Women's Christian Association	$1,609 12	$1,091 09
Temporary Home for Destitute Women	1,763 40	897 46
Home for Aged Women	18,662 31	3,311 31
Sheltering Arms	11,983 29	11,996 78
Donations for furniture	2,457 26	All exp'd
Boarding Home for Working Women	13,674 24	11,799 47
Industrial School	419 09	124 59
Branch Union Missionary Society	437 92	

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports the Rev. Mr. Noble preached an eloquent sermon from the following passages of scripture: Matthew ix. xii. They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. For the love of man hath come to seek and to save that which was lost. Galatians v. vi. And let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. Philippians iv. iii. Help those women which labored with me in the Gospel.

After the delivery of the sermon, a collection for the Association was taken up. The congregation was then dismissed with the benediction.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Maggie Mitchell enters upon the second week of her very successful engagement, appearing as Fanchon, the Cricket. Mr. Lin. R. Shewell pers nates Landry, one of his greatest characters. The rest of the cast has been disposed of to the best advantage.

Alms's American Theater.

The Matthews Family and the D'Atalie troupe have been retained for another week at this house. Miss Delmay, Miss Lagrange, Charley Howard and others appear in a good bill this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The attractions announced for this week are of an excellent order. Mr. George White, the bone soloist, Master Frederick Lloyd, the boy soprano, Emmett men, the Victorelli Brothers, Miss Helene Smith, Miss Lucy Clifton and others will appear to-night.

Library Hall.

The great illusionist and ventriloquist, Sig. Martino, assisted by Miss Gertie Florence and Arzena Armond, will appear at the Academy this evening. Mr. Martino will introduce his wonderful transformation entitled "the Enchanted Canopy, or the Magician's Dream;" also, his curious talking lion and other attractive features. A whole host of presents will be distributed to the audience.

Library Hall.

The lecture on "Manhood and Money," to be delivered at Library Hall on the 18th instant by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, promises to be largely attended.

Before the Mayor.

There were forty-three prisoners brought to the attention of the Mayor yesterday morning at the Central station house. Among the number were drunk and abusive to an officer, he paid ten dollars and costs. Jerry McCune, had invaded a tavern on Fifth avenue near the Court House and insisted on helping the proprietor to wash his windows. This the latter was opposed to and a fight ensued. McCune was arrested and locked up. The Mayor fined him fifty dollars and costs and in default of payment Jerry was sent to Claybank for sixty days. John Swenson and John Duncan were drunk and attempted to whip a Second ward tavernkeeper named Dwyer. The latter was going in on the defensive when the police came along and the two were arrested. Robinson and Duncan were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days each and Tryson was discharged, it appearing that he was acting entirely on the defensive. Wm. Frett was drunk and disorderly, and got thirty days at Claremont. Charles Thompson attempted to arrest a policeman, but made a mistake; he was sent up for thirty days. The other cases, eleven of which were discharged, were not of unusual importance.

THE change in the weather has reduced the height of water in the rivers.

Meeting of Coal Miners.

On Saturday there was a meeting of coal miners in Stehle's Hall, Fifth avenue, some thirty pits being represented. Mr. Thomas Watkins, presiding, stated that the object of the meeting was to take some action on the Miner's Screen bill, now before the Legislature.

The Secretary, Mr. E. S. Boyle, read a letter from Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, in favor of the passage of the bill. After a discussion as to the merits of the bill, Mr. David Bonner was elected to visit Harrisburg in the interests of the miners, after which the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meet to-day.

THE rivers were clear of ice yesterday.

THE churches were well attended yesterday.

THERE were seventeen deaths in Allegheny last week.

OUR society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has not organized yet.

A COMMITTEE from the Fire Commission will go East this week to buy new engines, &c., for the South Side and the East End.

SAMUEL WRIGHT was committed to jail on Saturday by Alderman Hyndman, in default of $1000 bail, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mary Ann Casey.

THERE was a temperance meeting yesterday in St. Bridget's church, Eleventh ward, which was addressed by Rev. Father Tracey. Over one hundred persons signed the pledge.

MR. JOE OXLEY is now lying seriously ill of typhoid fever at his residence in Allegheny. His many friends in this city regret to learn of his affliction, and hope that he may speedily recover.

ON Saturday the Fire Commissioners assumed control of the South Side Fire Department. Stables have been provided for the horses, and sleeping apartments will soon be ready for the men.

A SNEAK THIEF entered the boarding house situated at No. 165 Lacock street, Allegheny city, Friday night, and stole eight and nine pounds, and stole three overcoats belonging to some of the boarders.

SAMUEL MAXWELL, while engaged on Saturday morning at a circular saw in the sash and door factory of Maxwell, Woods & Anderson, on Anderson street, Allegheny, had the thumb of his left hand sawed off.

LAST night the police arrested Thomas Davis, Joseph Wilson and George Lewis, charged with creating a disturbance in a dance hall in the Fifth ward. They each left thirty dollars as security for their appearance this morning at the hearing.

W. F. BARTRAM, son of a former City Treasurer of Pittsburgh, died the other day in Ironton, Ohio. Deceased left this city several years ago, at which time he was a very promising young man. He was Clerk of Courts at Ironton, and held other positions of trust and honor.

A DROVE of cattle passing down Sixteenth street, on Saturday, upset a large kettle filled with tar. The tar took fire, and for a time Reisick & Bros.' new sale manufactory was in danger of being burned. The workmen smothered the flames with gravel, and thus prevented a conflagration.

AN INFORMATION was made on Saturday before the Mayor, by Detective Wishart, against Boyd, the man who is charged with robbing the billiard parlor, accessible him of receiving stolen goods. Mr. Wishart alleges that Boyd received the dry goods stolen by Nicholson from Mr. Frailich's store. A commitment was lodged against the defendant.

ON Saturday, at a meeting of the Directors of the Central Passenger Railway, H. D. Jones, Esq.'s office, on motion of H. G. Herron, Esq., Mr. W. H. Hogan was elected Superintendent, Mr. C. P. Orr, Assistant Superintendent, and E. C. Negley President, Mr. R. G. Herron, who has been the able and popular Superintendent of the road for the past three years, relinquished the position in order to give the necessary attention to his private business.

THE following resolutions were then adopted. The committee appointed on permanent organization reported the following officers: Mr. S. Mathews, President; W. H. Barker, Vice President; R. H. Kelley, Secretary; Maurice Wallace, Treasurer, and F. H. Osmond, Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Barker moved that the meeting resolve itself into an association to be known as "The Scott Legion." It was put standing and unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was returned to the city press for notices of proceedings, and the meeting adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL.

Etna Borough Teachers' Institute—Closing Exercises.

The second and closing session of this Institute was held on Saturday evening, at Etna, Pine, Sharpsburg, and was largely attended. Rev. A. H. Calvert called the meeting to order and led in prayer, after which he stated that as A. T. Doutlett, Esq., County Superintendent, was present, he would resign his position as presiding officer of the Institute in his favor. Mr. Doutlett, on taking the chair, made a very few remarks, and announced as the first speaker Rev. F. Lawrence, of Sharpsburg, who delivered an interesting address on "Our School Days."

The following exercises ensued: a lecture by John Morrow, Principal of the Etna Public Schools, Allegheny city, on "Schools and Teachers;" select reading by Miss Lizzie Mitchell; an essay on "Home Work" by Mrs. L. W. Jones; declamation by Master George Evans; an address by Rev. M. B. Soan on "A Plea for Life Long Study and Progress;" select reading by Master Oscar Jones; an essay on "Public School Teachers" by Miss Kate Bryan; a lecture on "Intellectual Progress" by S. A. Will; and the following resolutions, read by Miss Lena Mulhattan:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are due to those who have entertained us by essays and addresses on the Institute of the M. E. Church for the use of their building, and to Mr. A. G. Williams for the instrument kindly loaned by him to furnish such excellent music.

Resolved, That Teachers' Institutes advance the cause of education more rapidly than any other means and should therefore be held as often as practicable.

The exercises, unusually interesting in themselves, were rendered still more so by the superior and excellent music by the pupils of Etna schools, under the direction of A. G. Williams, Esq.

Much credit is due to Miss Lena Mulhattan, Principal of the Etna borough schools, and her assistant teachers, for the success of the Institute, and to the Directors and citizens for the comfort of visitors.

The election of a lady Principal to a fall school by many considers a dangerous experiment; but Miss Mulhattan has proved herself equal to the duties of the position, as indeed those who know her best felt sure she would. A visit to her school would, we think, satisfy any one that our statement is only the simple truth.

DR. ARTHURS AND THE POOR BOARD.

On Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court, the case of Dr. A. Arthurs vs. the Directors of the Poor came up for disposition. It will be remembered that Dr. Arthurs was elected by Common Council to the position of Poor Doctor and when the Doctor appeared for qualification as a member, the Board refused to admit him, holding that the law did not allow a member of Council to be also a member of the Board of Health to be a member of the Poor Board at the same time. Dr. Arthurs maintained that he was eligible, having resigned from the Health Board. The Guardians, however, did not accept this view of the case, and refused to qualify the member elect. The Doctor's next step was to have issued a peremptory writ compelling the Board to appear in Court on Saturday, and show by what authority they refused to qualify him. Ten o'clock found the Guardians on hand with Col. Swearingen as attorney. Mr. Cochran represented the plaintiff, and made an exhaustive argument to the Court, principally on the ground that the election of a member of the Poor Board and also of the Board of Health was incompatible according to the Act of Assembly, yet the Guardians were not allowed to judge of the